### A STILL HUNT FOR FRAUD. SENATOR QUAY'S THOROUGH PLAN.

THE CITY REPEATEDLY CANVASSED-TO DRIVE OUT THE TRAMP VOTE.

When the Republican National Committee published the offer of \$25,000 for the detection of illegal regis-tration and fraudulent voting, word was immediately who are managing the Democratic election frauds that it was simply a "bluff," and they were advised not to mind it. But they will find that it was made in all earnestness, and that elaborate means have been taken to prevent and punish fraud. There were made in August and September last two distinct canvasses of the entire city. Each canvass was made a different set of men, none knowing that his work uld be compared with that of another. This canvass made at that time was confined more strictly the lower districts, where there was little likelihood of many people being away from town for the summer, but in the up-town districts the canvass was deferred until a later date.

The canvass was made by blocks and the male sidents of each street, together with their addresses, have been recorded in books corresponding to the street names and numbers. After this the names were compared with those in the city directory. This left a comparatively small number of persons who were personally looked up. With the information thus obtained, those who have registered from places that they did not live in at the time the canvass was taken will be looked up, and if it is found that they have illegally registered, they will be arrested immediately, and their cases pushed to trial without delay. It might be said that three canvasses have been made, for besides the personal one taken, the agents of the Republican National Committee have carefully prepared list of every house ere there were vacant rooms or floors in september. This was done on the supposttion that an organization of real estate owners was to be formed to control all the vacant and furnished

ms which are rented in this city, To insure correctness and to prevent injury to any e, all this ground was gone over the second time another set of men. With this list the commit-can tell what rooms have been rented since September 1, and those who register from those houses will carefully watched, and they will be compelled to tell where they came from and how long they have een in this city and in the election district they register. The second census of the buildings taken after the second day of registration, and unless the rooms were occupied by the persons pretending to occupy them then they cannot vote, for they will be within the thirty days' limit. It is now known to the committee just what rooms were in use on October 17. And those registering from unoccu-pled rooms on the last two days of registration will be promptly proceeded against. In many instances the owners of buildings where there are rooms to let admitted to the agents of the National Committee that the rooms would be filled with tramps by election

day, unless they were rented before that time. It only takes a few hundred men handled by such nien as Eugene Higgins, Chairman Barnum and Senstor Gorman to cast 20,000 votes in a city like New They go from one election district to another and register under assumed names, giving a different name and address each time they register. It known that tramps cast 18,000 votes at a reon. To overcome this vote endeavor of Schator Quay, been the endeavor of Senator Quay, and the thorouganess with which he has conducted this canvass shows that it will be accomplished in a great measure. Senator Quay has been assured that the State will go to General Harrison if the tramp vote can be kept down. This work which he has performed has cost a large sum of money, and the fund subscribed for that purpose is nearly exhausted. It needs at least \$100,000 more to complete the work. Good and true men will be sworn in to protect the ballot, but volunteers for work on election day are required, and any information of elections that look like frauds will be gladly received at the Republican National Headquarters in Fifth-ave.

#### HILL KICKS OVER THE TRACES. HE WILL NOT RUN IN DOUBLE-HARNESS WITH CLEVELAND ON ANY ACCOUNT.

Governor Hill returned to New-York from his Connecticut trip yesterday. Soon after his arrival at the Hoffman House it was known that he did not intend to be present on Saturday and review with President Cleveland the parade of the Democratic Business Men. It had been arranged that the two should appear together on the grand stand at Madison Square, and it was believed that the joint exhibition would go far toward removing the many accepted rumors of the bad feeling between them. A committee headed by Joseph J. O'Donohue had visited Washington and extracted from Mr. Cleveland a promise that he would be on hand. In "The Sun's" Washington correspondence yesterday, the rosy prediction was made that there was in store for the Democrats of New-York "one of the greatest demonstrations on the continent on Saturday next, when Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and

no part of the show. The reason given yesterday accept the invitation for Saturday, as on that day he was billed to speak at Herkimer in the afternoon and at Amsterdam in the evening. But was only a neat excuse on the Governor's part to get away from a disagreeable "duty." When the news of the Covernor's decision reached Democratic National headquarters, Secretary Whitney and Chairman Calvin S. Brice paid a hasty visit to the Hoffman House and were closeted with the Governor for several hours. It is said that they strongly urged Mr. Hill to change his mind and told him that the President had been induced to come to New-York

Mr. Hill to change his most document to New-York solely on the representation that the Governor was to be his side-partner at the review, and that his withdrawal from the arrangement after the public announcement would be certain to receive an interpretation unfavorable to a condition of peace and harmony by both friends and fors.

But Mr. Hill was hexorable. He left town for Albany at 6 p. m., accompanied by his private secretary, William G. Rice, and Adjutant-General Forter. It is said that the Governor told Messrs. Whitney and Brice that he thought that it made little difference whether they had any more reviews here or not. "The Republicans," he is represented as saying, "will come to the Hailem River with \$5,000 to \$0,000 plurality for Harrison. If you can overcome that in New-York, Long Island and Richmond County, all right. If you cannot, Mr. Cleveland is a defeated man." Whatever he may have said, the Democrats for some cause were in a dejected frame of mind at National headquarters last evening.

The efforts of the German Democrats to procure the withdrawal of Mayor Hewitt and Sheriff Grant as candidates for the Mayoralty and a union on some other Democrat are characterized by both the Tammany Hall and the County Democracy leaders as absurd. It is now too late for anything of the kind. The Tammany leaders say that they were willing unite on some fair-minded Democrat other than Mayor Hewitt, and their offer was spurned with stempt by the County Democracy Sub-Executive Committee, who believed that that they had a walkover in the Mayoralty race with Mr. Hewitt. that Tammany Hall has put an entire county ticket in the field, the County Democracy has done the same, and both sides have done a good deal of work in the matter of organization. This is especially true of Tammany Hall, which has been engaged ever since its County Convention was held in perfecting its organization in the various Assembly Districts.

The fact is that Tammany Hall is anxious to try The fact is that Tammany Hall is anxious to try conclusions with its old antagonist, the County Democracy. The Tammany leaders have for several years declared that they would be willing to meet the County Democracy in a fair fight, free from an alliance with any other political organization. They say that this is as good a year as any for a fight, and they are anxious for the contest. The feeling between the two organizations is now so bitter that it is doubtful whether any sort of a union could be patched up, even if the attempt were seriously made. He would be a bold man who, after the experience of Walter Stanton, should go to Mayor Hewitt and ask him to withdraw.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING IN CONNECTICUT. Hartford, Oct. 20.—The opening of the last two weeks of the campaign finds the Connecticut Republicans confident of their ability to carry the State for Harrison. Not a corner of any country has been neglected, and the people have been thoroughly in formed to regard to the issues of the day. The registration in the large cities and towns has been the greatest ever known, and before the work closes nearly 30,000 new voters will be put upon the lists. This vote will be largely Republican. In naturalizations the Republicans have also made a gain, particularly among the Swedish and Danish voters.

ence of the Democracy in this State is the use of money furnished from the outside on election day. That they can be successful in an attempt to buy the State seems almost an impossibility.

HOW ENGLISHMEN SHOULD VOTE. THE BRITISH MINISTER EXPOSES THE NATURE OF CLEVELAND'S RELATIONS

WITH ENGLAND. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 21 (Special).-A prominen citizen of Pomons, whose name is withheld under pledges, recently wrote a letter to Lord Sackville, the British Minister at Washington, asking his advice as to the duties of those voters who are of English birth, but still consider England the motherland. The writer also states among other things that while in former years many resident Englishmen declined to be naturalized, the administration of Cleveland has been so friendly toward Great Britain, so kind in not enforcing the Retallation act, so sound on the freetrade question, etc., that thousands have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to

Minister West replied promptly to the foreg and his autograph letter, surmounted with the Brit-ish coat of arms, is in possession of "The Times," of this city, and is published to-day. The letter is as

follows:

(Private.) Beverly, Mass., Sept. 13. 1888.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th Inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother-country at the present moment would lose popularity and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation, in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article from "The New-York Times," of August 22, and remain.

DISGRACEFIII. WORK BY POSIMASTERS.

DISGRACEFUL WORK BY POSTMASTERS. CLEVELAND'S " REFORM" APPOINTEES ACCUSED

OF TRICKERY BY BUSINESS MEN. The Democratic postmasters throughout the country have been pliant and servile tools in the | icied by anything within the known history of the world; hands of Chairmen Barnum and Brice, and Chief Manager Gorman, of the Democratic National Committee. Hardly a day passes that reports of their interference and tampering with the mails de not come to the Republican headquarters in this and other letters addressed to editors of Republican country papers, to see what the nature of the editors' idence is. The Republican National Committee of its documents and important letters. In place of using the mail service for the great bulk of campaign had to resort to the express companies as a means tional Committee has not had to do, for the postmasters see to it that Democratic mail is not meddled

circulars and pamphlets have been taken to distant been known to take days where it should have taken but a few hours to reach its destination.

The Republican Committee is desirous of having delivered before the first of the year. Of late a new trick, bolder, perhaps, than the others, has been practised upon business wen. This is the time of year that the large wholesale houses in the East are sending out their fall editions of circulars, price lists, catalogues and current rate sheets, giving the prices and descriptions of Christmas and winer goods. Many firms have received letters from their customers, couched in rather strong terms, informing them that their prices are all right and their goods seem perfectly satisfactory, but they do not want any more free-trade literature sent to them. Then, too, they tell them that they had better prepay their rostage on their catalogues, etc. Investigations and ir quiries have elicited some startling disclosures of Democratic postal mismanagement, and also that the postal regulations have been boldly disregarded by the Democratic officials. At the office to which these catalogues, pamphlets, price sheets, etc., have been sent, the department employes have inserted free-trade circulars in the folds of the mail matter, and have then put on "due postage" stamps to cover the postage for the extra weight that they have aided to the packages. Not knewing this, the business men throughout the country have paid the postage due, and have been swindled, therefore, out of no small amount of money. year that the large wholesale houses in the East are

### REPUBLICAN CONGRESS CANDIDATES. BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Two Republican candidates have been nominated for Congress in this city, Julius Schwartz, in the VIIIth District, and James Otis Hoyt in the XIIIth. David Bennett Hill, Governor of the State of New- There should be no trouble in electing Mr. Schwartz. York, step upon a common platform, clasp hands in cordial greeting, and stand side by, side while the mighty hosts of Democracy roll past them in review."

There should be no trouble in electing Mr. Schwartz. The VIIIth Congress District is made up of the IVth, VIth and VIIIth Assembly Districts. Ex-Civil Justice John Henry McCarthy, the Tammany candidate, will But David Bennett Hill said that he would form | carry the IVth District by a considerable majority; "Tim" Campbell, who has been renominated by the by the Governor's campaign managers for his refusal County Democracy, will carry his old district, the was that his engagements would not permit him to VIth. If the Republicans in the VIIIth District will give Mr. Schwartz the vote he is entitled to, he will receive a greater majority than either of the other it was understood among the well-advised that this Hoyt's friends in the XIIIth District say that he has an excellent fighting chance against Ashbel P. Fitch, the renegade Republican who voted for the Mills bill. Mr. Hoyt will receive the votes of many Democrats who are disgusted with Mr. Fitch's treachery.

In the XIth Congress District there are many publicans who believe that it would be good policy to indorse the present Representative of that district, Colonel T. A. Merriman. He has been twice elected Colonel T. A. Merriman. He has been twice elected and each time was indorsed by the Republicans. He beat John Hardy, the Tammany candidate, when he first ean, in 1884, by more than 8,000 votes. Colonel Merriman was one of the few Democrats who voted against the Mills bill, and for that reason a renomination has been refused him by the County Democracy leaders. Some of the Republicans of the XIIIth Assembly District wish to run Charles A. Winch, a dealer in ice and a well known business man. He has been for several years one of the school trustees of the Sixteenth Ward. Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon by the Republican conventions in the other Congress districts. upon by the Rigress districts.

THE SOCIALIST NOMINEES. The Socialists pitched their tent yesterday and billed their performers for the Socialistic side-show in the election. The delegates of the party met at the Labor Lyceum, No. 25 East Fourth-st., selected two presiding officers, one who speaks English and another who speaks German. The tickets presented BITTER FEELING BETWEEN TAMMANY HALL
AND THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The efforts of the County DEMOCRACY.

The efforts of the County DEMOCRACY. candidates for electors were notified to vote for the man the party should designate in case the Social ists should carry the State. The State ticket is as follows: For Governor, Edward J. Hall, of this city; Lieutenant-Governor, Christian Pattberg, of Brooklyn; Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, Dr. Franz Gerau, of Brooklyn. The city and county candidates are: Mayor, Alexander Jonas, Editor of the "Volk's Zeitung"; president of the Board of Aldermen, Henry Foth; Sheriff, William Hentze; County Clerk, Charles W. Cook, of the "Volk's Zeitung"; Coroners, Dr. W. Dorfman, Dr. George F. Loewers and Heinrich Congressional candidates from this city are: Vith District, George Knight; VIIth, Lehman Blynn; VIIIth, John Schaefer, of the "Volk's Zeltung": IXth, Christian Jaeger; Xth, John Haasen; Nith, Edward Wolf; XIIth, John Jacob Flick; XIIIth, Herman Kahn; XIVth, Edward Goldsnith. The Assembly candidates are: IVth. Louis Mueller; VIIIth, Bernard Weinstein; IXth, Henry Smith; XIIth, Peter Krebs; XIIIth, F. Goebeln; XIVth, William L. Rosenberg, Editor of "The Socialists"; XVIth, Karl Finkenstat; XVIth, Herman Wilke; XVIIth, Emil Dietze; XVIIIth, John Frederick Baecker; XXIth, Herman Middleberg; XXIId, Karl Arnold; XXIId, Albert Falke; XXIVth, Wentzel Pockarmy, Resolutions were adopted pledging the repeal of the Conspiracy, Tramp and Pauper laws, and objecting to the enactment of simptuary laws. The Socialists hope to cast from 2,000 to 8,000 votes. are: Vith District, George Knight; Vilth,

GENERAL DUDLEY IS BETTER. General W. W. Dudley, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, whose recent Illness has been a subject for congratulation with some Democrats, greatly improved and was able to ride out yesterday. He expects to be able to come to National Headquarters to-day.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS WITH THE MAILS. The people of Rahway, N. J., are indignant over the misuse of the mails in that town for Democratic partisan purposes. During the last few days citizens who rent boxes in the post office have received with their regular mail pamphlet copies of the Mills bill and other campaign documents. These pamphlets were not stamped, and no postage had been paid on them. The documents come under the head of thirdclass miscellaneous printed matter, and the law prescribes that postage shall be paid for each two ounces Is in a ragged and unsatisfactory condition. The state Committee has made no earnest attempt to by postage stamps affixed to such matter. At least least such matter at least such matter. At least least such matter at least such matter. At least least such matter at least such matter. At least least such matter at least such matter. At least least such matter at least

CONNECTICUT FOR PROTECTION. A RECENT EMPHATIC UTTERANCE OF THE LEG-

ISLATURE-A LARGE MAJORITY FOR IT. Hartford, Conn., Oct. 21 (Special).-Although Con there does not appear much reason therefor. Nothing but a general dissemination of knowledge is needed to make the State surely Republican. If the people are only made to realize that the tariff is the one great issue of the campaign, there is no doubt as to how the majority of them will vote. Connecticut is to largely inhabited by wage-earners and too deper for prosperity upon her manufacturers to endure any such meddling with the tariff as the Mills bill proof the people on this subject since the emphatic man-ner in which it was not long ago put officially on record by the representatives of the people of the entire State. This record was made during the lass session of the Legislature—a body of more than ordi nary intelligence, thoughfulness and public spirit-and the facts of the case may well be recalled.

The last Legislature met in January, and on the 18th of that month, only a few days after the opening of the session, the following resolution was introduced by Senator Gallagher, of New-Haven:

Resolved, That the Federal taxes on imported lumber, coal, fron and copper ore, wool and salt are a serious damage to the State of Connecticut, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to use every endeavor to place these articles on the free list before the close of the present session of Congress.

This resolution, embodying some of the cardinal control of the Company of the Compa

principles of the Mills bill, was referred to the Com-mittee on Federal Relations. But in order that the subject might be brought more forcibly before the public mind, and to insure a more positive committal of the members on the issue involved, Andrew F. Higgins, of Greenwich, also introduced the following

Whereas, It is the prime duty, if not the sole function of every Government to care and provide for the continuous welfare of its own citizens in all their relations and conditions; and

conditions; and
Whereas, The experience of a quarter of a century
under a tariff devised to establish, foster and develop every
industry necessary or important to the entire independence
of this Nation of every other nation, has resulted in a
growth and expansion in the National resources and wealth
far beyond the most sanguine anticipations, and unparal-

participated, from the least to the greatest, and it is now our pride and boast that the laboring citizens of the United States are the best paid, the best fed and the the best maintained of all similar classes in the world; and it is now evident that in all other quarters of the world depression in trade, conflict of sections, rumors and threats of war, and excessive and increasing taxation, cause our

Union, recognizes and declares the supreme victory of the live system, as shown by our experience, and that it sary to preserve our laboring classes from the banefu

tempts at indiscriminate reduction of duties, and while freely admitting all proper revisions, yet to suffer no

tempts at indiscriminate reduction of duties, and while freely admitting all proper revisions, yet to suffer no change whereby advantages gained may be lost or any industry struggling for existence may be destroyed, by both of which the wages of the laboring classes would necessarily be injuriously affected.

These Mr. Higgins preposed as a substitute for the resolution of Senator Gallagher, and lively debates followed. Such was the interest in the matter that the Committee on Federal Relations found it destrable to hold public sessions, at which citizens might appear and argue the case. At one of these hearings there was an amusing scene. A leading Democrat of New-Haven, who was ascertained to have been the real author of the free-trade resolution of Senator Gallagher, came forward to defend his child. He had a little free-trade speech already, primed and leaded, and talked with a great assumption of superiority to the common heard of mere practical business men. But he no sooner got fairly started on the advantage he personally would derive from free coal and from when some unfeeding Republicans began to ask embarrassing questions. So inconsiderate were they that in about five minutes they elicited from him the fact that he actually did not know the prices of coal and from at the mines nor the cost of transportation. Nor did the inquisitors stop there, but they made him confess that the cost of the labor employed in working them up. In fact, he admitted virtually that the abolition of duties on the raw materials would not appreciably bring down prices to the consumer, and that the only way in which the latter could be accomplished was to reduce the wages of the work-people.

This typical Free Trader also said that the had not

This typical Free Trader also said that he had no This typical Free Trader also said that he had not reduced the market price of his patented manufactures correspondingly with the reduction in cost of materials, but, having a monopoly, maintained arbitrary prices, as high as he pleased. He thought he had a perfect right to make all the money he could, no matter at whose expense, so long as he broke no laws. As his manufactures consisted chiefly of patented articles of which he has a monopoly, he does not, of course, fear foreign competition, and it is, therefore, not at all susprising to find him now loudly calling for free trade and supporting Mr. Cleveland in his crusade in that direction.

in that direction.

These hearings went on for some time, with the drift of testimony daily becoming more overwhelming against free trade, until at last the Democratic chaliman of the committee got disgusted and called a halt. The original resolution of Senator Gallagher then came up. It was supported only by Democrats and was overwhelmingly defeated. The protectionist resolutions of Mr. Higgins were then taken up and adopted by a tremendous majority.

#### BRIGHT PROSPECTS THROUGH THE STATE. REPUBLICANS VIGILANT, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEY KNOW THEIR CRAFTY ENEMY.

It has been shown by a careful polling of every hool district in this State that the National ticket will surely be elected by a large majority. This resuit has been determined by a thorough and exhaust ive canvass of every voter. Unless some sudden hange occurs there is no reason to doubt that the electoral vote of this State will go to General Harri-This happy condition of affairs has not caused the Republican campaign managers to lessen their efforts or to be less watchful than heretofore. They know that they have an unscrupulous foe to deal with, led by men who know every phase of political trickery and are not at all backward in using this knowledge when their party's success demands it. is true that the Democratic National Committee has been short of funds to meet the running and immediate expenses of the campaign. The money subishly expended by Colonel Brice in places where it did absolutely no good. But it is not true that the present managers lack funds, and it is known that a big corruption fund is being amassed to use in New-

York, New-Jersey and Connecticut on election day. A change of 25,000 votes in this State is likely to change the result and it is generally admitted that in this city there is that number of purchasable voters. They are tramps, strikers and heelers who colonize in this and other cities of the State a few weeks before election and sell their votes for any amount that they can get. By looking at the list of men who are running the Democratic campaign it

nine-tenths had voted for Cleveland in 1884, while this year they were almost solid for Harrison. The principals of the firm, Mr. Adams said, had not only voted for Mr. Cleveland, but worked hard to secure

Boys' and Children's CLOTHING

On Monday and Tuesday we shall ofter the most aston-ishing line of Special Bargains in our Children's Depart-ment ever mentioned in New-York. We have determined to "STICK THE KNIFE" so deep into prices that our competitors among the dry-goods stores will be entirely unable to compete with us. We are the

MANUFACTURERS

of all our Children's and Boys' clothing. We have no mid-diemen's profit to pay and consequently can afford to un-dersell any of our competitors without loss. During this GREAT TWO DAYS'

SPECIAL SALE

8,000 BOYS' ALL. WOOL SUITS AT \$2.98. 2,000 BOYS' ALL-WOOL OVERCOATS, \$2.98. 1.000 BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS AT \$4.98. 1,000 BOYS' ALL WOOL OVERCOATS, \$4.98.

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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Pictures, Crockery, Everything for Housekeeping. 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165 Chatham St., 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205 Park Row, NEW-YORK.

Retween City Hall or Bridge Entrance and Chatham Square Elevated Station.

Goods sent everywhere every day. Liberal terms or cash discount. New price lists mailed on application.

such articles as we could not manufacture if forced to compete with England's mills. We were told that no crinolines, for instance, were manufactured in this country. We showed that nearly all the crinolines used here were of home production, and, moreover, that under the increase of duty in 1883 domestic competition had destroyed the practical monopoly we had enjoyed previous to that time, so that now the mills in this country could produce this article far in excess of the demand. We showed them, too, that under this lively competition the cost to the consumer had been reduced to a point lower than it had ever

had been reduced to a point lower than it had ever been before, and that the margin of profits had been cut down to a minimum. Then we were asked what we could do for the Democratic party if the duty were allowed to stand. When we asked what they meant by that, they wanted to know how many votes we could trade for the favor. We came home and went to work for Harrison.

"We have 2,000 hands employed in our mills, many of whom have tasted of the benefits of free trade in England. Ribbon weavers who worked for 90 centes and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a day in Europe are getting \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 500 and \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 450 a flay in all the mills in this country for the same class of work. Free-Traders may shout themselves hoarse declaring that a high tariff does not make high wages, but every manufacturer and every workingman in such classes of manufactures as crinoline, mosquito-nesting and the like knows that the cost of material is hardly to be considered. The goods are so light that we might say that practically no material is used. The labor employed on these goods is the one great item of expense, and we could not begin to pay the present rate of wages if driven to competition with the dollar-a-day labor of Europe. Our hands know this, and they will prove that they know it when the time comes for them to cast their ballots."

Mr. Adams said that the case of silks and the better

JEMPING ON NEW-ENGLAND.

DON M. DICKINSON, IT SEEMS, LEARNED THE TRICK PROM S. S. COX.

Speech of S. S. Cox in New-York, January 13, 1863, before the Democratic Union Association. (Cox's Eight Years in Congress, p. 284) :

The West is beginning to ask whether this political The West is beginning to ask whether an is possible equality among the states, made for a wise reason, is to be used for oppression; whether to that source is attributable the partial legislation which fosters manufacture and burdens the consumer; which hampers the free interchange and enterprise of this great emporium; which shuss off the competition of the world, and gives to the New-England fabrics the monopoly among the refilled of waters facturers. Do you

attributable the partial legislation which fosters manufacture and burdeos the consumer; which hampers the free interchange and enterprise of this great emportum; which shuts off the competition of the world, and gives to the New-England fabrics the monopoly among ten millions of Western farmers. Do you wonder that at public meetings West it is resolved that the Mississipp. Valley shall never be tributary to cupidity and folly and that men madily cry out; "New-England fanaticism and speculation have made disturbed and the Mississipp. Valley shall never be tributary to cupidity and folly and that the Union may live." There is a legent related of St. Lawrence. As he lay on the gridfron eduscious that he was sufficiently done on one side, he requested the cooks, if not too inconvenient, to turn him over and do him on the other. I fear the West will never be canonized, if it requires such double sacrifice to reach the saintly calender.

And this economic abuse can be righted by another Congress. The evils are temporary. They would be borne, but unhapply they seem to be accompanied by an element harder to master, the Puritanism of New-England. This is bred in the bone. It is the same now that it was hundreds of years ago. Like begets like. Generation succeeds generation, with the same stamp of Puritan character; taking success for justice, egotism for greatness, cunning for wisdom, cupidity for enterprise, sedition for liberty, and cant for plety. The West do not complain merely that their interests were sacrificed by New England capitalists for their aggrandizement; but they detest the idea of Puritan politics, that sins should be reformed by the State, and that the State should unite its functions practically with the courch, for the propagation of morality and religious forms, should be reformed by the State, and that the state should unite its functions practically with the courch, for the propagation of morality and religious. For these objects, the laws of conomy and the dictates of public opinion, which ever It is always understood, of course, that what is

S. S. Cox, M. C. from Ohio, on the admission of Kansas, April 11, 1889, (Cong. Clobe, vol. 51 page

## SERMONS WORTH HEARING.

MAKING THE IRON TO SWIM.

THE REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR, IN THE CAL-VARY BAPTIST CHURCH, ON ACCOM-

PLISHING THE IMPOSSIBLE. Few Baptist churches of the country can equal the Calvary Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st., either in size or benevolence. During the eighteen years in which the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur has been the

pastor the membership of the church has risen from 243 to about 1,700. Dr. MacArthur delivered a ser-mon somewhat out of the usual lines of pulpit presentation yesterday morning, taking for his text the words: "The iron did swim," Hd Kings, vi. 8, and the lesson drawn was that life consists in doing impossible duties-impossible to unaided strength. Dr. MacArthur said in substance:

Let us attend for a little time to this interesting story of simple life and primitive employment. Elisha has now become a popular theological professor. So large has the number of students become that they are obliged to say, "Behold, now, the piace where we dwell with thee is too strait for us." The discovery of Gehazi's dishonesty added to the popularity of the school; for many students and others may have suffered from his unholy desire for the discovery of the baseness in his relations. and others may have sumered from his unity desired to the generous Naman. We know, from a reference to other passages in this book, that the number of prophet disciples was at this time more than one hundred. Whether their place of meeting was in Gilgal or in Bethel we do not certainly know; some think Jericho was

BUILDING A NEW SEMINARY.

But although their abode had become "too strait" for them, they had no thought of abandoning their studies or of forsaking their teacher. They are determined to enlarge the place of their habitation, and with that thought in view they remove to some location in the immediate vicinity of the Jordan, where they may enlarge the boundaries of their habitation. The plan is for each man to cut down a post, beam, pillar, rafter or some other part of the log-house which they propose to erect. By their united labors in this way a more commodious dwelling-place can be speedly and inexpensively secured. Bravehearted and stout-armed students these! They did not need exercise in playing baseball or in any form of gyminto the deep stream of turbid water. Search is made, it would seem, but in vain. The young man's distress is all the greater because the tool is borrowed, and borrowed, too, it is likely, from a poor man. Elisha is not indifferent to the cry of need in temporal as well as in spiritual affairs, and soon he is at the man's side. He breaks of a into the deep stream of turbid water. Search is made, it would seem, but in vain. The young man's distress is affairs, and soon he is at the man's side. He breaks off a silck and casts it into the water, where it is shown him that the axe sank, and soon the iron appears floating on

to point our, but our thought may this morning be held to one great lesson: the duty of making iron swim; the duty of doing what is impossible to our unaided strength, remembering that God's help may be secured, and that with it all things are possible. Dr. Rushnell is right, in this sense, when he teaches in one of his sermons that duty is not measured by ability. We are to do what we cannot do; to perform the impossible; to achieve the unachievable—in a word, to make iron swim.

How could the disclosus with their five harley leaves

mand went the Divine power which mads the accom-plishment possible. Quaintly has the thought been thus expressed: "All God's biddings are enablings." In all relations in life we are all commanded to perform tasks quite beyond our unaided strength. Triumphantly does the matchless Paul exclaim: "I can do all things, through Christ which strengtheneth me." This state-ment explains the secret of this great truth: there are really no impossible tasks to those who have God on their side. A Divine command includes the promise of Divine strength. " A precept of impossibility is a promise GOD SEEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

GOD SEEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

This trutic finds its illustration in the history of our great country. The history of no country is more marked by striking providences. As Christians and patriots we ought oftener to see God's hand in the wonderful story of our land. On this continent God has made the iron to swim; here the impossible has been achieved; here human grit and Divine grace have been gloriously conjoined for the establishment of civil and religious liberty, and for the securing of a National prosperity such as the world never before saw. Why was the discovery of this country so long delayed? This question is often asked. To the great nations of Europe and the Orient this yeast continent was utterly unknown through the conturies. continent was utterly unknown through the centuries. God is never in a hurry. It often takes thousands of years to ripen HIs stupendous plans. With Him a thou-

When the clock of God's providence struck the the continent of America sprang into view. Dr. Harper has shewn how God made it evident to the r Genoa that to harmonize the world there must be another land beyond the western sea, and across the unexplored waters God carried him safely. Just at the time when crowded, when humanity was crushed in spirit with despotism, both civil and ecclesiastical, God unveiled this western continent, and opened up a new camping ground for the hosts of civil and religious freedom." The Lord God made the iron to swim in these western waters. Many writers have often called attention to the fact that, but for a storm which wrecked their fleet this country mighhave been settled by Mahometans, and the dark shadow of gross superstition might have fallen across this continen

THE IMPOSSIBLE DONE BY THE PURITANS. The achievements of the Puritons in their inhospitable surroundings were as if again the iron was made to swim, and the impossible performed. In his grand oration at Plymouth Rock, as quoted by the writer already named, after recounting the perils of their long sea voyage, and describing their arrival on their long see voyage, as describing their arrival on the bleak shores of New England, Edward Everett says: "Shut the page of history and tell me on any principle of human probability what shall be the destiny of that little bang of advent-urers?" What have we seen as the result of that settlement? The capital of these brave men and brave women was granite rocks and leebergs, consecrated hearts and unquestioning faith in the God of Heaven. The little band re he went before HIs ancient people ; God's throne and ark on the shores of Jordan and the borders of Canaan. Soon

The impossible was performed; Divine power and human The impossible was performed; Divine power and human instrumentality were conjoined. Behold the growth of this Nation! Her free schools, her open Bible, her civil liberty, her religious freedom and her marveilous material prosperity—these are the wonder of the world. Triumphantly she has gone through the great civil war which robed the land in sackcloth and baptized it in blood. She has come up from her baptism purified and ennobled; she has written the brightest page to be found in the history of the world; she has started on a new and grander careet. To-day, radiant and beautiful she and grander career. To-day, radiant and beautiful she sits a queen in the congress of nations. Great ques in the presence of this giorious past, no true son of America will ever doubt God or shrink from his duty as

or more work are running the Democratic campaign it is one powerful section, as she has the west of more work of the defeat the Republican party. Colonel Brice, Senator Gorman, William II, Barnum, Servitary Wilton, and a few other Democratic colonies votes in this and surrounding clines. To cover up their own actions, the National Ready against the Democratic National Reduparters to colonies votes in this and surrounding clines. To cover up their own actions, the National Reduparters to colonies votes in this and surrounding clines. To cover up their own actions, the National Ready against the Republicans, and the press bureau run by Chairman Barnum has been busily engaged in turning out lying reports.

Barnum has been busily engaged in turning out lying reports.

Sent this time. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and unprincipled men who do the dirty work for the Democratic party. Hights has been seen with nearly all the desperate and opening a pathway through the field Sea is making the row swim. The rod of Moses is outstretched; the power of God comes down, and the waters stand up in crystal walls on either side. How shall water be found in a wateriess land, or food where there is none? Again the make especially low prices.

with God's help, the fron swim; so do Isaiah and Daniel, so do Christ and His apastles. Was ever fully greater than to attempt to convert the world with twelve men without arms, without learning, without social influence.
They had on their sife God and truth. Away they go
over the rocky hills of Palestine; away over
the sparkling waters of the Egean. With



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pagan religion and superstition, of philosphers and morali-ties heary with age and venerable in traditions. They changed the poetry and art, the architecture and civilira-tion of the world; they created a new world, and changed the trend of eternity. They found the are of humanity deep in the stream of selfishness and ain, and sunken in nameless corruptions of heathenism, and they put it on the helve of a noble civilization in the hands of a heavenborn Church. The great reformations under Latimes and Luther, under Wesley and Whitefield, have again and again made the iron of humanity swim.

THE TRIUMPH OF GOD'S WISDOM hearted and stout-armed students these: They did not need exercise in playing baseball or in any form of gymnastics. They combined useful labor with needful exercise. Overhanging the stream is a tree which it is desirable to secure; in size and shape it is probably just what they need for some part of the proposed building. But while cutting this tree, one of the young men, careless, perhaps, that his axe-head is becoming loose on its helve, strikes a strong blow and the axe files off and sinks into the deep stream of turbid water. Search is made, it

sick and casts it into the water, where it is shown him that the gre sank, and soon the iron appears floating on the surface. This was a miraculous display of power, but human instrumentality must be conjoined with Divine miraculousness, and the young man is commanded, "Take it up to thee," and we read, "He put out his hand and took it."

LESSONS FOR MODERN LIFE.

The story of this ancient time is full of lessons for modern life. Several of these lessons it would be easy to point out, but our thought may this morning be held to one great lesson; the duty of making iron swim; the duty of doing what is impossible to our unaided the man with the withered arm stretch, it forth? With the command came the power. How can a man whose heart is dead in trespasses and sin become alive to straight gate and walk the narrow way? How overcome the world, the fiesh, and the devil? How the fiesh are impossible to the end? These are impossible tasks. How cross the Red Sea and take the Jericho in his own heart? How transform Jacob into Israel? How reach down into the deep stream of his own sinful nature.

achieve the unachievable—in a word, to make iron swim.

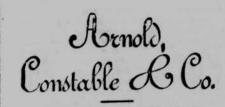
How could the disciples with their five barley leaves and two small fishes feed the thousands of hungry men, women and children? The thing, judged by all ordinary rules, was absolutely impossible. Yet Christ said: "Give to the blood of the everlasting covenant. A better and women to be made went the Divine power which made the accommand went the Divine power which made the accomplishment possible. Quaintly has the thought been thus expressed: "All God's biddings are enablings." In Reach out your hand and reunite the helve and the iron, and be again complete. Onen and women, be made and be again complete. O, men and women, be made whole to-day. Let your lives find happy completion in Jesus Christ. Then saints on earth and seraphs in Heaven will rejoice that the lost is found, the separat and the dead slive again.

A CHINAMAN WHO TOOK THE WHOLE SIDEWALK.

Tom Sing has a laundry at No. 78 McDougall-st. Has apent Saturday night and yesterday morning with several of his friends playing fan-tan in a joint in the Bowery, with auch success that when he got up from the table he counted his winnings at \$132. He never had so much money before and he thought it was not safe for him to go in the street. He borrowed a horse-pistol about a foot long to keep away, the thieves and started upon the Bowery at about 7 o'clock last evening. When anybody came close to him Tom pointed the pistol at him and threatened to shoot. He soon had a clear sidewalk in front, but a large crowd followed behind him. Officer Healy finally arrested Tom near East Houston-st. and took him to the Mulberry Street Station.

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